The Capture, Preparation, and Preservation of Specimens

The beginner who has not a long purse will do well to preserve his collections in boxes such as have been described. They can be obtained quite cheaply and are most excellent Cabinets are more or less of a luxury for the amateur, and are only a necessity in the case of great collections which are constantly being consulted. The boxes may be arranged upon shelves. Some of the largest and best collections in the world are preserved in boxes, notably those of the United States National Museum.

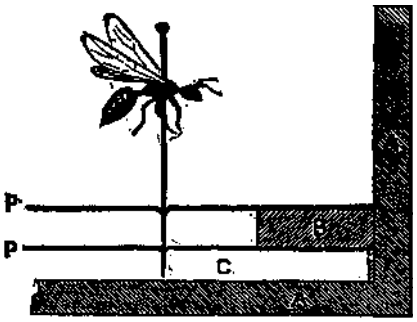
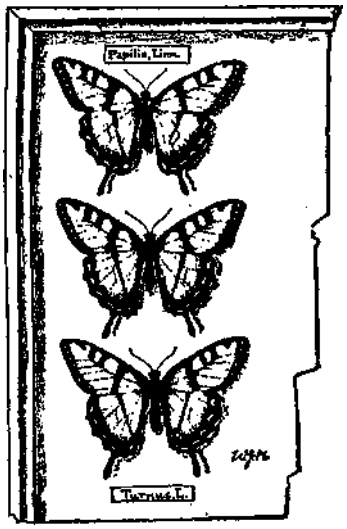


FIG. 70.—A) A) side and bottom of box; B, frame fitting into box; C, space which



Labeling.—Each specimen should have on the pin below the specimen a small label giving the date of capture, if known, and the locality. Below this should be a label of larger size, giving its scientific name, if ascertained, and the sex. Labels should be neat and uniform in size. A good size for labels for large species is about one inch long and five eighths of an inch wide. The labels should be written in a fine

but legible hand. Smaller labels may be used for smaller species. A crow-quill pen and India ink are to be preferred in writing labels.

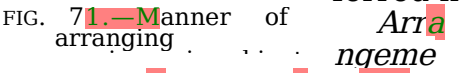


FIG. 71.—Manner of arranging

Arrangement of Specimens.—Specimens are best arranged in rows.

The males should be pinned in first in the series, after them the females.

Varieties should follow the species.

After these should be placed any aberrations or monstrosities which the collector may possess.

The name of the genus should precede all the species contained in the **collection**, and after each species the specific name should be placed

Fig. 71 shows the manner of arrangement.